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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/476,241	12/30/1999	TAKAHIRO KIMOTO	P/1909-122	7511

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EXAMINER

AN, SHAWN S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2613

DATE MAILED: 08/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/476,241

Applicant(s)

KIMOTO, TAKAHIRO

Examiner

Shawn S. An

Art Unit

2613

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 May 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4 and 12-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5-11 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 12 and 13 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4 and 14-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Applicant's Request***

1. Applicant's request for a correct version of the non-final office action has been provided below.

### ***Response to Amendment***

2. As per Applicant's instructions as filed on 5/02/2005, claim 13 has been amended.

### ***Response to Remarks***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4, 12, and 14-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2, 14-18, 21-22, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumura et al (6,125,144) in view of Okuda et al (5,144,428).

**Regarding claims 1-2 and 14-18**, Matsumura et al discloses a moving picture encoding apparatus, comprising:

Art Unit: 2613

block significance determining means (Fig. 6, 304) for determining block significance for each block as an encoding unit of the input image signals according to predetermined evaluation indices;

map generating means (Fig. 1, 106) for generating a refresh map signal representing priority of refresh for each block;

adaptive refresh signal generating means (107) for referring to refresh priority by the map signal and an allowed number of blocks for refresh processing in a frame to be encoded, and generating a refresh signal for the block; and

moving picture encoding means (102) for generating the block information of an error between frames and a quantity of motion generated during block encoding operation for conducting an intra-frame encoding operation for a block specified by the refresh signal and executing an intra-frame encoding operation or an inter-frame encoding operation for a block not specified by the refresh signal (col. 7, lines 8-19);

wherein the block significance determining means calculates for each block a block feature (SAD, Variance) (col. 7, lines 52-63).

Matsumura et al does not specifically disclose a conventional concept of calculating a block feature that indicates a picture quality other than a variance of each block.

However, Okuda et al teaches a conventional image signal encoder calculating a block significance feature that indicates a picture quality other than a variance of each block (Fig. 1 (Prior Art), 609; col. 1, lines 39-55).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the relevant art employing a moving picture encoding apparatus as taught by Matsumura et al to incorporate the conventionally well known concept as above as taught by Okuda et al as an alternative way (Note: conventionally more than one way to compute block significance) to compute an accurate/precise assessment of the activity (quality) of the blocks.

Art Unit: 2613

**Regarding claim 2**, Matsumura et al discloses comparing the block feature with one or more threshold values and thereby generating first block significance for each block (col. 12, lines 39-49).

**Regarding claims 21-22 and 24**, the Examiner takes official notice that calculating a difference between power of a luminance/chrominance signal of each block and an adjacent block, and an absolute value of a color difference signal for determining block significance are conventionally well known in the art. (Note: last Office action: Lin (6,192,148 B1)).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the relevant art employing a moving picture encoding apparatus as taught by Matsumura et al to incorporate the conventionally well known concept as above for calculating an activity (quality) of the blocks.

6. Claims 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumura et al and Okuda et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Asamura et al (5,583,573).

**Regarding claims 19-20**, the combination of Matsumura et al and Okuda et al does not particularly disclose computing a distance between a maximum and a minimum value of luminance/chrominance signals in each block.

However, Asamura et al teaches a video encoder comprising computing a distance between a maximum and a minimum value of luminance/chrominance signals in each block (col. 12, lines 36-51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the relevant art employing a moving picture encoding apparatus as taught by Matsumura et al to incorporate the conventionally well known concept as above as taught by Asamura et al as an alternative way (Note: conventionally more than one way to compute block significance) to determine an accurate/precise assessment of the activity (quality) of the blocks.

Art Unit: 2613

7. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumura et al and Okuda et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Malvar (4,754,492).

**Regarding claim 23**, the combination of Matsumura et al and Okuda et al does not particularly disclose computing a weighted sum of coefficients signals after a frequency conversion according to a visual model.

However, Malvar teaches an encoder block processing comprising computing a weighted sum of coefficients signals after a frequency conversion (col. 4, lines 25-40).

Furthermore, utilizing a visual model is conventionally well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the relevant art employing a moving picture encoding apparatus as taught by Matsumura et al to incorporate the conventionally well known concept as above as taught by Malvar so as to compute a weighted sum of coefficients signals according to a visual model as an alternative way (Note: conventionally more than one way to compute block significance) to determine an accurate/precise assessment of the activity (quality) of the blocks, thereby minimizing blocking artifacts.

8. Claims 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumura et al (6,125,144).

**Regarding claims 25-26**, Matsumura et al does not particularly disclose computing a weighted sum of a variation in luminance and color signals of each block and power of an edge component of the luminance and color signal in each block obtained by an edge extracting filter.

However, the Examiner takes official notice that a block feature comprising/computing a weighted sum of a variation in luminance and color signals of each block and power of an edge component of the luminance and

Art Unit: 2613

color signals in each block obtained by an edge extracting filter are conventionally well known features for determining a block characteristics/quality.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the relevant art employing a moving picture encoding apparatus as taught by Matsumura et al to incorporate the conventionally well known features as discussed above as an alternative way (Note: conventionally more than one way to compute block significance) to determine an accurate/precise assessment of the activity (quality) of the blocks.

9. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsumura et al (6,125,144) in view of Achiha et al (4,739,390).

**Regarding claim 4**, Matsumura et al discloses a moving picture encoding apparatus, comprising:

block significance determining means (Fig. 6, 304) for determining block significance for each block as an encoding unit of the input image signals according to predetermined evaluation indices;

map generating means (Fig. 1, 106) for generating a refresh map signal representing priority of refresh for each block;

adaptive refresh signal generating means (107) for referring to refresh priority by the map signal and an allowed number of blocks for refresh processing in a frame to be encoded, and generating a refresh signal for the block; and

moving picture encoding means (102) for generating the block information of an error between frames and a quantity of motion generated during block encoding operation for conducting an intra-frame encoding operation for a block specified by the refresh signal and executing an intra-frame encoding operation or an inter-frame encoding operation for a block not specified by the refresh signal (col. 7, lines 8-19);

Art Unit: 2613

wherein the block significance determining means calculates for each block a block feature (SAD) (col. 7, lines 52-63), and comparing the block feature with one or more threshold values and thereby generating first block significance for each block (col. 12, lines 39-49);

Matsumura et al does not specifically disclose a concept of calculating a block feature, which is a quantity indicating power of a signal obtained by passing intra-block signals through a band-pass filter.

However, Achiha et al teaches conventional concepts of a quantity indicating a signal obtained by passing the intra-block (note: frame comprises of a plurality of blocks) (intra-field processing circuit) signals through a band-pass filter, and comparing the block feature with one or more threshold values and thereby generating first block significance for each block (Fig. 4, elements 32 and 36; col. 5, lines 56-68; col. 6, lines 1-4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the relevant art employing a moving picture encoding apparatus as taught by Matsumura et al to incorporate the conventional concepts as above as taught by Achiha et al as an alternative way (Note: conventionally more than one way to compute block significance) to compute an accurate/precise assessment of the activity (quality) of the blocks.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

10. Claim 13 is allowed as having incorporated the allowable subject matter as discussed in the last Office action filed 2/10/05.

11. Claim 12 is allowed as including at least an allowable subject matter, wherein refresh history determining means temporarily keeps therein the refresh map signal from the map generating means, referring to history of the refresh map and a refresh signal, modifying a value of forced refresh priority indicated by the refresh map signal, thereby generating a modified



Art Unit: 2613

refresh map signal, wherein the refresh history determining means includes a map history memory which refers to the refresh map signal from the map generating means and the refresh signal from the refresh signal generating means, thereby updating history, beginning at a start of encoding processing, of the refresh map, and storing therein the refresh map.

### **Conclusion**

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to *Shawn S. An* whose telephone number is 571-272-7324.

13. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Please note new fax number.

14. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



**SHAWN AN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**

8/04/05